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Application for United States Letters Patent by:

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**LOCATION DEPENDENT CONTROL
OF A
MOBILE CELLULAR TELEPHONE**

TITLE

Location dependent control of a mobile cellular telephone.

TECHNICAL FIELD

- 5 The control of a mobile telephone using a set of location dependent parameter settings.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

- 10 Fig. 1 illustrates two contiguous cellular telecommunications networks 2a, 2b between which the user of a mobile cellular telephone 10 may roam. An area is divided into a number of cells 3. Each cell 3 has a base station 4 which communicates using radio signal with mobile cellular telephones 10 within its cell. The first and second networks 2a, 2b may be in the same or different countries.

- 15 Different networks support different communication capabilities and use different communication parameter settings. It is difficult and tiresome for a user to reconfigure their mobile cellular telephone and manually re-set parameter settings whenever the user roams from one network to another.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method of controlling a mobile cellular telephone comprising the steps of:

- 25 a) storing in the mobile telephone a plurality of different sets of parameter settings, each of which is associated with a location;
b) detecting at the mobile telephone the current location of the mobile telephone ;
and
c) controlling the mobile telephone using the set of parameter settings associated
30 with the detected current location.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a mobile cellular telephone for communicating in a cellular telecommunications network comprising:

a memory for storing a plurality of different sets of parameter settings and a
5 database for associating each set of parameter settings with a location;
detection means for detecting the current location of the mobile telephone ; and
control means for interrogating the database to obtain the set of parameter settings associated with the current location and for controlling the mobile telephone in dependence upon the obtained set of parameter settings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention and to understand how the
15 invention can be practised reference will now be made by way of example only to the accompanying drawings of embodiments of the invention in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates two contiguous cellular telecommunications networks 2a, 2b;

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates a mobile telephone; and

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a database.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS(S) OF THE INVENTION.

The Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) currently controls the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). A number of specification documents have been published,
25 which define how WAP should operate. These specifications include Provisioning Content Specification V1.1 (Draft Version 20-Sept-2002) and WAA-(WAP)189-PushOTA.

A wireless application protocol (WAP) network comprises a number of clients,
30 servers and proxy gateways that mediate between a client and server.

WAP supports "pull" and "push" technology. In "pull" technology, a client requests a service or information from a server, which then responds by transmitting

information to the client. Browsing the World Wide Web is a typical example of pull technology. In “push” technology, the server sends information to the client without an explicit request i.e. it is server initiated.

- 5 Provisioning is a process by which a WAP client is configured to perform a service with a minimum of user interaction on receipt of a provisioning document. A provisioning document generally contains a plurality of configuration parameter settings. These settings may be necessary to allow the proper functioning of the phone and, in particular, the communication of the phone with a cellular
10 telecommunications network. For example, the settings may relate to the applications usable by the phone, the browser settings, network access point settings, proxy server settings and application protocol settings.

- An OMA provisioning document is a binary encoded XML document with a
15 special MIME type that is interpreted at the application level of a mobile telephone. The XML Document Type Definition (DTD) for a provisioning document defines two elements: a parm element, which is used to provide values for the individual parameters; and a characteristic element, which is used to group parameters into logical entities.

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- Fig. 2 schematically illustrates a mobile telephone 10. The phone 10 comprises a memory 12, a processor 14 a radio transceiver 16 and a user interface 18. A mobile telephone will have additional components, but a minimum of the components have been illustrated to improve clarity. The processor 14 is
25 operable to read from and write to the memory 12 which stores a database 30. The radio transceiver 16 is operable to communicate with a base station of a local cell. The processor 14 is also operable to receive data from the cellular telecommunications network 2 via its radio transceiver 16.

- 30 The database 30, as schematically illustrated in Fig. 3, stores a plurality of provisioning documents 32, each of which provides the settings required for the phone to operate in different cellular telecommunications networks. For example, there may be a first provisioning document 32a that provides the settings for the

Sonera network in Finland and there may be a second provisioning document 32b that provides the network settings for the Vodafone network in the UK. Each of the provisioning documents 32 is associated in the database with a network identifier 34. For example, a first network identifier 34a is associated with the first provisioning document 32a and identifies the Sonera network in Finland and the second network identifier 34b is associated with the second provisioning document 32b and identifies the Vodafone network in the UK.

The network identifiers 34, may for a GSM enabled telephone, be Base Station Identifier Codes (BSIC) which are also known as color codes. The color code includes a Network Color Code (NCC) portion that includes a country code portion. The Network Color Code can be used to identify a network.

In GSM, the BSIC is regularly broadcast on the Synchronisation Channel (SCH) by the base stations 4 of every network cell. Every mobile telephone listens to the SCH in idle mode and when it is first switched on. The mobile cellular telephone therefore 'knows' the BSIC of the cell in which it is operational.

Consequently, when the phone is switched on the BSIC of the local cell is acquired. The Network Color Code is determined from the BSIC. The database 30 is interrogated using the Network Color code 34 and it returns the provisioning document associated with that NCC. The mobile phone 10 is then provisioned using this provisioning document 32. The mobile terminal thus automatically acquires the settings necessary for it to operate correctly within the local cell.

When the mobile phone moves to a new local cell in a different network, the BSIC of the new local cell is acquired. The Network Color Code is determined from the BSIC. The database 30 is interrogated using the Network Color code 34 and it returns the provisioning document 32 associated with that NCC. The mobile phone 10 is then provisioned using this provisioning document 32. The mobile terminal thus automatically acquires the settings necessary for it to operate correctly within the new local cell.

An entry may be made in the database 30 the first time the mobile telephone 10 enters a new network 2. The network downloads a bootstrap provisioning document 32 to the phone 10 which is stored in the database 30 in association with the current cells NCC 34.

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The mobile telephone allows the user to choose, using the user interface 18, whether or not the configuration parameter settings should be automatically updated without any user interaction or whether the user should be prompted to manually accept the update via the user interface 18.

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The database 30 may additionally define 'protected' configuration parameter settings. These are particular settings that should not be allowed to be altered by the above described updating process. The mobile telephone 10 may provide an option that the user can select via the user interface 18 for designating certain settings as protected. Thus a user can protect the settings for certain applications, such as corporate email settings from updating.

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Although the above described updating occurs on a network basis, it is possible for the updating to occur on a different basis. For example, different parts of the same network could use different settings. The identifier 34 associated with a provisioning document 32 may therefore indicate a cell or other area. It may even indicate a GPS location reference, in which case the mobile telephone 10 would have a GPS receiver and would interrogate the database with GPS location.

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Although the invention has been described with reference to the configuration of communication and application settings for the mobile telephone 10, it may be extended to the configuration of different personal settings depending on location. These personal settings may include the alert settings of the mobile telephone, the list of bookmarks used by the browser application, the arrangement of contact telephone numbers in the phonebook, the wall paper or screen saver settings used. Separate personal provisioning documents 32 may be stored in the database 30 and associated with location identifiers 34 such as NCC or GPS references. For example, the telephone configuration can be changed to settings

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for 'home use' when the user returns to a cell local to his home. The home cell may be identified by its Cell ID or by GPS reference. The telephone configuration can be changed to settings for 'office use' when the user returns to the cell local to his office. The office cell may be identified by its Cell ID or by GPS reference.

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The above described processes may be performed by the processor under the control of a computer program that includes executable instructions. The computer program may be stored on a data storage medium or downloaded over the air. It may be used to upgrade an existing mobile telephone so that it can perform the above described method

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Although embodiments of the present invention have been described in the preceding paragraphs with reference to various examples, it should be appreciated that modifications to the examples given can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed.

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Whilst endeavouring in the foregoing specification to draw attention to those features of the invention believed to be of particular importance it should be understood that the Applicant claims protection in respect of any patentable feature or combination of features hereinbefore referred to and/or shown in the drawings whether or not particular emphasis has been placed thereon.

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